

into the home without that extraordinary expense which accompanies visits to such resorts."

On May 4, 1942, E. Griffiths Hughes, Inc., claimant, having submitted a petition for salvage, requesting the release of the product, an order was entered that the product be released under bond for removal of the circular complained of and for labeling in accordance with the requirements of the law, under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. On August 3, 1943, the claimant having consented to the vacating of the order and having stated that it did not intend to defend, such order was cancelled and judgment of condemnation was entered, together with an order for the destruction of the product.

940. Misbranding of Eopa Home Remedies. U. S. v. 23 Packages of Eopa Home Remedies No. 75, 3 Packages of Eopa Tablets No. 58, 5 Packages of Eopa Home Remedies No. 234, and 2 Packages of Eopa Home Remedies No. 234. Default decree of condemnation. Products ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. Nos. 7367 to 7370, incl. Sample Nos. 93402-E to 93405-E, incl.)

On April 23, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against the above-named products at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped into interstate commerce on or about January 13, 1941, and January 2 and February 10, 1942, by the Eopa Company from San Francisco, Calif.

Analysis of a sample of Eopa Home Remedies No. 75 showed that the article consisted essentially of milk sugar and starch with small amounts of talc, magnesium, and potassium phosphates. The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements appearing the labeling were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that it was efficacious in the treatment of neuritis, neuralgia and sciatica, whereas the article was not so effective. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the label failed to bear the common or usual name of the active ingredients.

Examination of a sample of Eopa Tablets No. 58 showed that the article consisted essentially of milk sugar, starch, and sugar, with small amounts of plant material. The article was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements appearing on the labeling which represented and suggested that it was efficacious in the treatment of grip, infectious colds, head colds, tickling coughs due to colds, hoarseness, spasmodic croup, coryza, and acute rhinitis, were false and misleading, since the article was not so effective.

Analysis of a sample of the Eopa Home Remedies No. 234 showed that it consisted essentially of milk sugar, starch, and sugar, with small amounts of lithium and ammonium compounds including phosphates. The product was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements appearing on the labeling represented and suggested that it was efficacious in the treatment of arthritic rheumatism (inflamed joints), severe pain, arthritis, chronic rheumatism, and rheumatic gout, whereas the article was not so effective. Another lot of the same product was alleged to be misbranded in that its labeling bore statements that it was efficacious in the treatment of arthritis, stiff, aching joints, swollen, gouty, inflamed and deformed joints, arthritis, chronic rheumatism, and rheumatic gout, whereas the article was not so effective. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the label failed to bear the common or usual name of the active ingredients of the product.

On October 30, 1942, no claimant having appeared, a decree of condemnation was entered and the court ordered the products destroyed.

941. Misbranding of first aid kit. U. S. v. 18 Dozen Packages of White Cross Emergency First Aid Kit. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. No. 7826. Sample No. 66260-E.)

On July 2, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel at Chicago, Ill., against 18 dozen packages of White Cross Emergency First Aid Kit, alleging shipment in interstate commerce on or about May 8, 1942, by the American White Cross Laboratories, Inc., from New Rochelle, N. Y.

Examination of samples taken from this consignment showed that the adhesive bandages in the kits were not sterile, but were contaminated with living spore-bearing bacilli and cocci.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, "Emergency First Aid Kit" and "Be Prepared," which appeared on the can, were false and misleading for the following reasons: The adhesive was not sterile, but was contaminated with living micro-organisms and was not suitable for first aid purposes; it was not a first aid kit since it did not contain material for treating

any condition except minor cuts and abrasions, and the article was solely a kit for minor cuts and abrasions.

On October 27, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

942. Misbranding of Presto for Blackheads. U. S. v. 11 Packages of Presto for Blackheads. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. No. 8100. Sample No. 12815-F.)

On August 14, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon filed a libel at Portland, Oreg., against 11 packages, each containing 1 dozen sticks, of an article labeled, "Presto for Blackheads," alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 21, 1942, by the McJohn Cosmetic Co. from Hollywood, Calif.

Analysis of a sample of the product showed that it consisted essentially of a mixture of ground pumice and titanium dioxide, incorporated in a hydrated waxy base.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling were false and misleading as applied to a product that was not effective in removing blackheads and in keeping the pores of the skin clean: "Presto for Blackheads. Quick Aid for Blackheads * * * A clean skin is the foundation for a beautiful complexion: don't allow your complexion to be marred by unsightly Blackheads. Never squeeze or pinch Blackheads; squeezing injures the skin and encourages large pores and Blackheads. Use Presto Stick and Eliminate Squeezing * * * In case of stubborn Blackheads use Presto Stick once daily for several days. Thereafter use from time to time, as required, to keep the pores clean."

It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the label failed to bear the common or usual name of the active ingredients.

The article was also misbranded as reported in cosmetic notices of judgment.

On October 8, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

943. Misbranding of Rel-Ka-Sol. U. S. v. 23 Packages of Rel-Ka-Sol. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. No. 8240. Sample No. 1812-F.)

On August 31, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Indiana filed a libel at South Bend, Ind., against 23 packages of Rel-Ka-Sol. The article had been consigned in interstate commerce on or about May 27, 1942, by the Rel-Ka-Sol Chemical Co. from Philadelphia, Pa.

Analysis of a sample showed that the article consisted essentially of water, alcohol, and boric acid, together with small quantities of phenol and chlorthymol. Bacteriological examination showed that the article was not an antiseptic when diluted with two parts of water.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling were false and misleading since it was not an antiseptic in the dilution recommended and was not effective in the treatment of the conditions represented: (Label) "To Prevent and Treat Infection * * * diluted with two parts water. Kill germs * * * For Sore Throat," (carton) "To Prevent and treat infection * * * Abscess or Boils * * * Tonsillitis * * * Sore Throat * * * Sore and Infected Gums, Abscessed Teeth * * * Ear Discharge * * * Scalp Infection and All Diseases of the Scalp Infection of Any Kind," (circular) "An Antiseptic Solution * * * diluted with two parts water * * * Abscess or Style of the Eye * * * Treat all infections immediately with Rel-Ka-Sol * * * It kills germs (even when diluted). * * * A large bottle when diluted with two parts of water makes more than a quart of effective mouth-wash."

On October 1, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

944. Misbranding of Formula 8-12 Vitamins-Minerals. U. S. v. 30 Dozen Bottles of Formula 8-12 Vitamins-Minerals. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. F. D. C. No. 9393. Sample No. 32614-F.)

On February 24, 1943, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana filed a libel against 30 dozen bottles of the above-described product at Indianapolis, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about January 10 to 14, 1943, by the Universal Products Co. from Cleveland, Ohio; and charging that it was misbranded. The